How to Catch Health.

By Dr. Lazarus Preston.



HEN our bodies are in a disordered conditon, changes of temperature cause us to have what we call colds. This means that the body is so clogged with waste material, that is, material it cannot use, that its action is enfeebled; action is warmth, and when the action is feeble we cannot endure cold; the stillest stream of water freezes the quickest. If we enfeeble the action of our bodies by choking all its avenues with more food than it can use, or the kind of food it cannot use, or if we enfeeble the body by putting into

it inflaming substances like spices, meat and liquid stimulants, or if we make it weak by over-action, exhausting it as we do in excessive work or play, we shall take cold easily, and suffer more or less severely as the abuse is small or great. Disease cannot enter our bodies except there is something of kin there it has an affinity for. A perfectly healthy body will never catch any disease, for it is a non-conductor of disease; it is a conductor of health only. All over this earth it is the same; the law of magnetism prevails in every created thing; magnetic attraction determines the quality of everything that comes to another.

It is in this way that all diseases are caught; this is the only contagion that exists. A person does not catch smallpox because someone else has it, but because his condition favors it; his condition has an affinity to his surroundings or someone brings conditions that harmonize with his own. It would be a poor plan to take a dangerous posion into the system to neutralize or counteract another posion, and the intelligent minds of today are dicarding such methods as barbarous. Nature always works for us, and if we work against ourselves and nature, the difficulty nature has to save us is painful to hurt. Several of those who perished us, and the more disorder we create the greater the difficulty. So long as were roasted to death in plain view nature is working for us, trying to repair our injury to ourselves, there is pain, but when nature is vanquished, and can do no more, there is no more pain. but death, the dissolution of the body; for action, which is vibration, is what keeps the body in form, and when it ceases the body has nothing to hold it

in form and it falls to pieces. Let us live so that we shall catch health instead of disease; let us make ourselves good conductors of life; if we are now diseased, let us make ourselves good conductors as quickly as possible. If we are so weak and enslaved that we cannot make the effort alone, we can get help from the strong magnetic currents of some other who understands the law of magnetic attraction, and such a one will not only strengthen the magnetic currents of the feeble one, but teach them how to help themselves and be their own conductor.

The Blessing of Work.

ABOR makes all that we eat and drink taste good to us. Labor gives the sound, refreshing sleep that no opiate can supply. Labor insures the good digestion and rich red bloood that no prescription of the apothecary is able to give.

More than this, labor confers the priceless boon of selfrespect. The worker is a man-the rest are mere manikinspuppets in an idle play.

Those who do their part of the world's work, thereby advancing the world's progress, have the proud consciousness of being useful.

With no alien feeling do they walk through the world. Upon the varied iadustries whose united effort is pushing out the frontier of civilization they can look with the consciousness that they are a part of it all, a living, vital part. those of a boy and two girls remain To the grandeur, material and moral, which rises more and more imposingly about them, they feel that they are contributors, since it is by their muscle and brain, by their labor of hand and head, that it has all come about.

And is it not a most exhibarating thought! Can the petted, pampered darling, lolling in his luxurious idleness, have the glory of such thought bought for him with all his money?

Let no man bemoan the fact, then, that it is his lot to labor. It would be a piece of supererogation to say that labor is "honorable." Not since the French Revolution has the world thought otherwise.

But labor is more than honorable—it is glorious and blessed. It gives a tinge to the cheek and a glow to the heart. It makes a man manly and selfrespecting. It confers the proud consciousness of co-partnership with the advancing world. Find something to do, then, and do it. Look about you for some useful

task to which you may seriously and lovingly dedicate your energies; and be glad and proud of the opportunity of finding one.

Be a man, not a manikin. Be a worker, not a drone. Thus shall you find the only real pleasure-that of knowing that you are doing something toward the sleeping people. Meantime the making the race of mankind wiser, happier and better.-New York American.

Honor or Honour---Which?

By Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury.



HE historical survey shows that in the vast majority of instances sible to pass certain points and men, the forms in or have supplanted everywhere those in our. women and children stood literally the forms in or have supplanted everywhere those in our. roasting to death as the flames reared through windows around them. One of extent the revolution which has brought the others to this one termination. As the few survivors from the general wreck, they man John J. Down, who had run a are now regarded by some with tender interest. They have to plank across to the window of an adothers the very genuine attraction of being anomalous. They

are exceptions to a general rule and contribute an additional perplexity to the existing perplexities of English orthography. As their form is not based upon analogy, which all can understand, but upon derivation, which only a few can know, or at least think they know, the mystery of their peculiarities is secretly felt to indicate a sort of social and literary superiority. Furthermore, their employment is regarded as being of the nature of an appeal to nobler sentiments than those which owe their origin to considerations of mere utility. The reference to derivation leads to another consideration. The history

of the word which has been given disposes effectually of the common but descended the now red hot fire escapes utterly baseless assertions that the form honor came late into the language, five times. Four times he brought and that it had its origin in America. But there is another assertion widely circulated and generally accepted which, on account of the pretentiousness of The fifth time he was descending with the ignorance displayed in it, is somewhat more exasperating. We are con- an unconscious woman but staggared stantly told that this word should be spelled honour because it came from the and was barely saved from death. French honneur. Were we to concede the fact to be true, the inference Once Bonner rescued a little girl from drawn from it would seem hardly warranted. If we keep to the u because it is in the French word, would not our happiness be increased by retaining the e also? Why, indeed, should we not spell it with two n's instead of one? In the sixteenth century, when derivation was rampant, this was occasionally done.-Harper's Magazine.

Be Careful of Your Carriage



EVER allow your physical standard to drop. Keep up your energy; walk as if you were somebody and were going to do something worth while in the world, so that even a stranger will note your bearing and mark your superiority. If you have fallen into a habit of walking in a listless, indolent way turn right about face at once and make a change. You don't want to shuffle along like failures we often see loitering about the streets, with their hands

in their pockets or haunting intelligence offices, wondering why fate has been so hard with them. You don't want to give people the impression that you are discouraged, or that you are already falling to the rear. Straighten up, then! Stand erect! Be a man! You have royal blood in your veins. Emphasize it by your bearing. A man who is conscious of his kinship with God and of His power, and who believes thoroughly in himself, walks with a firm, vigorous step, with his head erect, his chin in, his shoulders thrown back and down, and his chest well projected in order to give a large lung capacity; he is the

man who does things. You cannot aspire, or accomplish a great thing or noble thing so long as you assume the attitude and bearing of a coward or weakling. If you would be noble and do noble things, you must look up. You were made to look upward, to walk upright, not to look down or to shamble along in a semi-horizontal position. Put character, dignity, nobility into your walk .- Success.

No Need to Watch America. 300 employees were given one week's been repaired there. Year after year notice of dismissal. This is said to reorganizing the British Navy, which there upon short notice. change the system under which a fleet has had its headquarters at Halifax or Bermuda, substituting for this fleet a large flying squadron in touch with other waters, and leaving only two or three British ships on this station. It is said that the Ariadne will be withdrawn not to be replaced.

The dockyard is one of the most extensive properties held by the Im- way, Halifax.

Twice a year 80,000 men and boys Admiral Togo is a small man, turnscattered from one end of England to | ing gray, with a short-cropped naval the other must be fitted out with new | beard and a face that shows little emoclothes. These are the employees of tion, says Frederick Villiers, in his the postoffice department, and it is no book, "Port Arthur." Most polite in small task to provide these garments, manner, he paid us every attention. to say nothing of making sure that each is well fitted. The department uses | The great man had a peculiar way of 287 miles of cloth, 303 miles of lining, standing with both hands spread out besides 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 buttons on his hips and his arms akimbo. I and the other things which go into the took a sketch of him in this position, making of a garment. To simplify this and then I found a most amusing cowork the device of "fitting sizes" has incidence. His officers, from the cheif tributed among them in the form of been resorted to and as a result the of his staff down to the middies, all men are clothed with automatic pre- aned their beloved chief and stood cision and with only 2 per cent of mis- with their arms and hands in the same

perial Government in Halifax. Large Orders were issued yesterday to workshops have been erected and close the Halifax dockyard, and its many ships of the British Navy have improvements have been made, and be in line with the new plans for almost any kind of work can be done

> It is stated that the Admiralty House will be disused or sold for private purposes and that perhaps the Naval Hospital will no longer be required. It is probable that the ground vacated by the closing of the works will pass to the control of the Intercolonial Railway, which is handicapped for room.-Consular Reports: From Consul-General Hollo-

MANY DIE IN FIRE

Nineteen Charred Bodies Tell Grim Story of Death

ROASTED IN A TENEMENT HOUSE

More Than 40 Others Were Injured, and Only a Few of the Sleeping Inmates of the Building, Which is on the New York East Side, Escaped

New York, Special.-Nineteen persons were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the five-story house, 1,005 Allen street, early Friday. More than 40 were injured and only a few of the sleeping inmates escaped unof thousands in the streets. Coroner Goldenkrane declared after an investigation that he had reason to believe the blaze was the work of an incendiary. He issued subpoenas for the fire marshal, tenement house and building inspector and health and police officials to appear before him at the inquest Thursday.

The fire started in the basement and spread with frightful rapidity to the roof. The victims were caught in traps of flames, the halls and exits being rendered impassable in a few minutes after the blaze started. The building was one of the usual tenement and the disaster was the worst in the history of the East Side. The district attorney's office has begun an investigation to place the blame for the great loss of life. Chief Croker, of the fire department, asserts that the police and the tenement house departments are to blame for the violations of the fire escape law. The tenement house department officials, however, say that the blame is on the shoulders of the fire commissioner.

Of the nineteen dead, three bodies, unidentified.

Crowded fire escapes in the rear of the tenement house were largely responsible for so many deaths and injuries among its population, which approached 200 souls.

The scenes were heartrending. The fire started in the basement, occupied by Isaac Davis, his wife and three When Davis reached his children. home early this morning and went into his store on the same floor he saw a kerosene lamp in the rear explode. He awoke his wife and both tried to put out the flaming lamp but without success. A policeman who heard the cry of alarm rushed to the scene and every effort was made to arouse flames had spread with startling rapidity and the occupants of the upper floors awoke to find themselves confronted by a wall of flames on nearly every side. Panic-stricken people rushed to the fire escapes only to find them literred with rubbish. On some of the escapes the rubibsh was so closely packed that it became imposthe escapes was manred by Policedozen persons, but finally fell 20 feet to the paved yard and shattered his shoulder. Dozens of people were taken from the crowded fire escapes and upper windows. By this time the building was a furnace and the rescues were effected in many cases only through heroic efforts of the firemen. Lieutenant Bonner, son of the former chief, down a woman or a child in his arms. a window where she stood surrounded by flames. She pleaded with him to leave her on the escape and go in after her little brother whom she said had fallen unconscious. Bonner jumped into what looked like a furnace, found the boy and saved him.

Rojestvensky Recalled.

Washington, Special.-There is high Russian Second Pacific squadron has been recalled by the Russian government. While not regarded as a sure sign of peace, the recall of Admiral one, and the traffic has been exceeding-Rojestvensky's squadron, in the opinion of European chancellors, is regarded as a hopeful sign that peace is at lines will be built during the summer. hand.

Treaty Likely to Fail.

Washington, Special.-The discussion of the Dominican treaty, in the legislative session of the Senate Tuesday, resulted in the drawing of party lines. The Democrats who have been reported as likely to support the treaty will return to the fold, it is said, and on both sides of the chamber it is admitted there is little prospect that the convention will be ratified. The Republicans have been depending on some Democratic support and have counted as certain the votes of Senators McEnery and Foster, of Louisiana, and Clarke, of Arkansas

Swarming With Hungry Russians. General Kuroki's Headquarters in the Field, via Fusan.—The country is swarming with hungry, disheartened Russians, who are surrendering squads to any passing pursuing Japanese they Leading Japenese officers have refused to criticise the lack of mobility displayed while driving the Russians beyond Tit Pass. Most of the foreign attaches with the Russian army, including two American and English officers, were captured at Mukden.

Total Dead 111.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.-With the removal of the last four bodies the Virginia mine, the total fatalities from the awful explosion of February 20 was swelled to 111. The recovery of the bodies has been a slow and difficult task. The fund which was raised for the relief of the widows and orphans left by the disaster reached nearly \$30,000, and this is being dissemi-monthly allowance by a committee of prominent ministers in the Birmingham district,

DECISION IN LIBEL CASE

State Supreme Court Hands Down Important Opinion.

cision was handed down in the Superlor Court involving libel suits of \$10,-000 each against The Charleston News and Courier and The Charleston Post by Augustus M. Flood, who was referred to in both publications as a "colored man," in their mention of his suit against the Charleston Street Railway. The decision is against the newspapers and the cases go back to Charleston for the assessment of such damages as a jury may see fit. The reference to Flood as a colored man was an error which the one paper fell into by reason of the other's lack of diligence, and both papers promptly apologized when the mistake was called to their attention. In the coinplaint Mr. Flood alleges that the reference to him as a colored man damaged his social and business position to the extent of \$10,000 in each case. The defendants demurred on the ground that under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Federal constitution to refer to a man as a negro is not Hbelous per se and that to refer to a white man as a negro when he is not a negro is an apparent mistake which can do him no harm. The Supreme court reserves this position and holds that in spite of the Federal constitution it is libelous per se to refer to a white man as a negro, inasmuch as the laws of this State forbid social equality by its jim crow car laws, its laws against miscegenation and otherwise. The decision in the newspaper case

is written by Chief Justice Pope and it is very exhaustive. Among the parallel cases referred to is one in which a reporter referred to a white man as a "cultured gentleman," the "intelligent compositor "set it up" "colored gentleman," and the proofreader changed it to "negro." The Supreme Court says: "The only question presented by this appeal is. 'Is it libelous per se to pub-

lish a white man as a negro?" call a white man a negro affects the social status of any white man so rethis point and the court continues: "When we stop to think of the racial distinction subsisting between the white man and the black man, it must be apparent that to impute the condition of a negro to a white man would affect his, the white man's, social status, and in case any one pub lished a white man to be a negro, It would not only be galling to his pride. but would tend to interfere seriously with the social relation of the white man with his fellow white men; and to protect the white man from such

such a charge to an issue quickly." In Strauder vs. West Virginia, the court held that these amendments, twelfth, fourteenth and fifteenth, were designed to accord members of the negro race the same protection in life. liberty and property which was already enjoyed by the white race, and nowhere does the court in that state refer to the social relations of each race. The statute law of this State forbids the association of the two races, in such a way it excludes the negro from white society and vice versa. By the miscegenation statutes, the intermarriage of the two races is forbidden and made a crime. Railroads are required to furnish separate coaches for the two races. White ehildren and colored children are forbidden to attend the same school. Various opinions are quoted to show that publishing a white man as a negro has been

held to be libelous by various courts. court then qu of the three amendments to the constitution of the United States referred to and argues that it must be apparent from consulting the texts that there is not the slightest reference to the social condition of the two races. "All take pleasure," it is stated in the opinion, "in bowing to the authority of the United States in regard to these amendments, but we would be very far from admitting that the social distinction subsisting between the two races has been in any wise affectetd." In concluding the court holds:

"We, therefore, hold that these three amendments to the Federal constitution have not destroyed the law of this State, which makes the publication of a white man as a negro anything but libel. The judgment of this court is that hte judgment of the Circuit Court be reversed when it sustained the demurrer in this case and the action is remanded to the Circuit Court for such other proceedings as may be in accordance with law."

Street Railway in Operation. Anderson, Special.-The street railway system has been completed and authority for the statement that the cars are now running on all the lines. The work began several months ago and has been pushed forward steadily since then as well as conditions would permit. The system is an excellent ly encouraging to the company. lines reach all the cotton mills with one exception. It is probable that new

> Chester's Monument, Chester, Special-The Chester Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, at their meeting last week, arranged the programme for the exercises of laying the corner stone of the Confederate monument here on the 11th of April. Judge William H. Brawley, of Charleston, a native of Chester, will deliver the principal address. Rev. Dr. J. S. Clifton, of Orangeburg, also a Chester county man, has been invited to attend and make an address in the afternoon. Judge Brawley was a member of the Sixth Regiment, South Carolina Infantry; Dr. Clifton of the First Regiment

Burned on Wagon. Greenville, Special.-Five bales of otton belonging to J. C. Roe, of Trav-'er's Rest, were burned on a wagon the country road a few miles from e city. The staple was almost a mplete loss. The theory is advanced at the cotton was set on fire from eigar which was being smoked by one of the parties who helped load the cotton, or by matches being dropped in the wagen, which might have ignited by friction caused by the jolting of the wagon.

Passed Forged Check.

Newport News, Va., Special.-John Rodgers, alias John Roddey, who has een acting as stewart at the Newport Naval Hospital, was arrested on the charge of passing a forged check on the German Savings Bank, of Memphis, The man was arrested on a Tenn. minor warrant, and the police recognized him from a description sent out from Memphis.

The Copeland Lumber and Ginning Company, of Carter's Crossing, Darlington county, was given a commission. Capitalization, \$3,000.

WILL SUCCEED BATE

Frazier Selected in Place of Deceased Columbia, Special.-An important de-

Statesman

CAUCUS ACTION IN TENNESSEE

Contest Expected to be Three-Cornered, For the Late Senior Senator's Seat, Resolves Itself Into the Choice by Acclamation of the Present Governor, No Other Name Being Presented-Names of McMillin and hour a day system. Taylor Withdrawn, After Test Vote -Nominee 49 Years Old and New to

Nashville, Tenn., Special.—Governor James B. Frazier was Wednesday afternoon nominated for United States Senator by the Democratic caucus of the State Legislature. The vote was by acclamation, no other name being presented to the caucus. When that body convened, it was supposed the contest was to be a three-cornered one, friends of former Governors Benton McMillin and Robert L. Taylor having been actively at work in their interests. A test vote came, however, in an effort to adjourn the caucus until Monday next. The motion was defeated, 36 to 34, and it was apparent that the Frazier men were in the majority. Friends announced the withdrawal of ex-Governor Taylor and of Mr. McMillen from the race. The effort to postpone action was productive of some talk fraught with feelings, the phrases "snap judgment" and "conspiracy" being rather ferred to." Authorities are quoted on freely used. After the defeat of the motion however. Governor Frazier's nomination followed amidst much enthusiasm, which continued through the Governor's graceful speech of accept-

New Trial in Chadwick Case.

Cleveland, O., Special.-The attorneys for Mrs. Chadwick filed a motion for a new trial on the ground of error in admitting incompublication it is necessary to bring petent testimony, excluding competent testimony and errors of law in the The motion raises technical points as to the composition of the jury and alleges that newly discovered evidence is at hand which the defense could not with due prudence and diligence have discovered in time to present at the trial. Judge Taylor will probably set the time for the hearing of argument of the motion today, and it is expected that the arguments will be made Thursday.

Two Men in Fatal Fight.

Gastonia, N. C., Special.-One of the most shocking and deplorable tragedies ever enacted in Gaston county occurred at 12.30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at Harden, ten miles north of Gastonia, when Mr. Earle G. Carpenter shot and killed Mr. A. M. Kale, superintendent of the Nims Manufacturing Company, of Mount Holly, and was himself mortally wounded. Kale died instantly. Carpenter is in a precarious condition, and it is hardly probable that he can live through the the convict, was that of Sam Staggs.

The Murder of a Negro.

Charlotte, N. C., Special.-With a large lump of coal as a weapon, Andy Hall, a negro laborer of this city, Wednesday committed an assault upon George Gaffney, an employee of Mr. C. B. Flournoy, and inflicted an injury from which death followed in a short while, at the Good Samaritan Hospital, where he received every attention until the end came.

Forged Name to Application.

Valdosta, Ga., Special.-Justice of the Peace N. Chism, of Cutler, was given a commitment hearing before United States Commissioner Powell this evening on the charge of forging names to an application for a pension. He admitted his guilt, but says that he did not know it was wrong. His bond was fixed at \$500, and he will be confined in jail at Savannah until the bond is made. Deputy Marshal Goodwin left with him for Savannah Monday night.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

Washington, Special.-The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Peter V. DeGraw, as Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. Mr. McGraw is a native of New Jersey, but has spent most of his life in New York, Philadelphia and Washington. He has had great experience in newspaper work, in the telegraph business as manager of large corporate interests, and recently, as the eastern representative of the publicity department of the Lousiana Purchase Exposition.

Ex-Confederate to Escort President Louisville, Ky., Special.-The Geo. B. Eastin Camp, United Confederate Veterans, has accepted the invitation of the committee on arrangements to act as an escort to President Roosevelt upon the occasion of his visit to Louisville, April 4. Thirty years ago the camp acted in a similar capacity when President Hayes was entertained

Third Patterson Trial.

New York, Special.-The district attorney's office has announced the trial of Nan Patterson, who is charged with the murder of Caesar Young, will be moved to April 16th next. This is the third trial. The first resulted in a mistrial and the second ended in a disagreement.

Philippine Bonds Delivered.

Washington, Special.-The delivery of Philippine bonds issued under the new act of Congress for \$2,500,000 was made Wednesday. These securities will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent, redeemable in 10 years and payable in 30 years. Bids for the issue were received at the War Department March

AN IMPORTANT MOVE

Large Milling Intrests To Try Reduction of Hours of Labor.

Union, Special.-A very important move that may have far reaching effects on cotton manufacturing interests throughout the South will be inaugurated on Thursday, March 16th, when the three big cotton mills, of which Col. T. C. Duncan is president, and Mr. W. E. Ttouchstone superintendent, and the Excelsior Knitting Mills, Mr. Emslie Nicholson president, will voluntarily reduce the 66 hours per week schedule and adopt the 10

The Duncan Mills, in which this

will be done, are the two Union cot-

ton mills and Buffalo cotton mills, in

Union's suburbs, and the Excelsion

mills, which operate a total of 162,000 spindles and 4,400 looms, employ 2,-600 operatives and directly affect 7,-000 people. Though the work hours each day have been shortened, the wages paid spinners and piece workers will remain the same, and it is believed that the product will be equally as large and of better quality. The matter of adopting a 10-hour a day system has been under consideration for some time, and was today officially decided upon by the board of directors and made known to the public. It is understood that the operatives in all the mills, having an intimation that the mill management was favorably disposed to the plan, petitioned unanimously, agreeing to accept the same wages for their work as on the longer day system, and the disposition to curtail hours does not signify that the mills are short on cotton, as it is stated on highest authority that there is a supply on hand to run all of them many months.

These adoption of this plan makes these mills the only cotton mills in the South operating under the 10-hour a day system, except in Virginia, where it is law, and a few in North Carolina. Whether or not the plan will go into effect in Col. Duncan's other mills, Seneca Cotton Mills and Pine Creek Manufacturing Company, at Camden, which together operate 36,000 spindles and 900 looms, has not yet been announced. Neither can it be learned today exactly what the other four large mills in Union county will do about reducing hours.

Pardon's Asked and Refused.

Gov. Heyward last week pardoned three convicts whose terms had expired or are about to expire and refused pardon to seven others. Some of the cases have already attracted attention.

Wm. S. Shipes, of Edgefield, after having served two years of a sentence of three years for housebreaking and larceny, was given a pardon. He was sentenced in March, 1903, the jury having been out two days and two nights. All of the jurors asked for the pardon and the judge and sol-icitor recommended it. There is said to have been grave doubt as to the prisoner's guilt.

Claude Dorn, also of Edgefield coun- tion is based. He had nearl a number of people.

Tom Lambert, of Beaufort, received

to \$50 on the charge of riot. The most notable case, on account of the prominence of the relatives of of Spartanburg county. Staggs was man three years ago. It is now alleged that he was convicted on perjured testimony. Solicitor Sease and Judge Ernest Gary declined to recommend Staggs' pardon. The witness alleged to be guilty of perjury has not been arrested and convicted of that crime. Those presenting the petition in favor of Staggs make affidavit that Eugene Norman, who was one of the State's chief witnesses, stated that he swore falsely at the trial, and it was upon Norman's evidence that

conviction was secured. Bill McClintock, of Laurens, is under a ten years sentence on the charge of manslaughter. No good reason was given for interfering with the sentence. Bill killed Lee Phillips on the 30th of August, 1903. The deceased had come to McClintock's house as a boarder and had run off with McClintock's wife. Like George Haynes, McClintock waited a day or two before going after his wife, and this operated against him at the trial.

John Wax was convicted in Newerry county of burglary and larceny, and sentenced to serve fifteen months on the chaingang. He has served all of this time with the exception of two months, but Governor Heyward saw no reason why this should be taken from his sentence.

A refusal was recorded in the application of John Johnson, who was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 or serve 30 days on the chaingang for assault and battery in Greenwood county.

A refusal was given in the application in behalf of Austin White, of Greenville, who is under sentence for manslaughter.

The case of Glenn Rodgers is one of particular interest. He was convicted in Union county on the charge of rape. The papers asking for the pardon are numerous. Solicitor Sease asks that the pardon be granted. The mother of the girl in the case seeks a pardon, and Judge Gage states he does not remember the case, and does not express any opinion. Ten of the jurers ask for the pardon, but Governor Heyward was not of the opinion that he should interfere in such a case,

Killed on Reedy River Trestle.

where a conviction has been had.

Greenville, Special.-James Burgess, run over and instantly killed on the lanta. Mr. Burgess lives at the Amertrestle until he was on it.

SPOKE TO MOTHERS

President Roosevelt Made a Vigorous and Wholesome Address

THE GLORY OF TRUE MOTHERHOOD

In an Address Before a National Gathering the President Emphasizes the Prime Importance of a Wholesome Home Life to the Perpetuity of the Nation and the Happiness of the In-

Washington, Special.-An address by President Roosevelt was the feature of the evening session of the National Congress of Mothers, now holding its tri-ennial convention at the Metropolitan M. E. church. There was an immense attlendance. The President was formally introduced to the audience by Mrs. Frederick Schoff, of Philadelphia, the president of the congress. He read his speech, but occasionally interjected some extemporaneous remarks to emphasize a point. The President spoke as follows:

"In our modern industrial civilization there are many and grave dangers to counterbalance the splendors and the triumphs. It is not a good thing to see cities grow at disproportionate speed relatively to the country; for the small land owners, the men who own their little homes, and therefore to a very large extent the men who till farms, the men of the soil, have hitherto made the foundation of lasting national life in every State; and it the foundation becomes either too weak or too narrow, the superstructure, no matter how at-tractive, is in imminent danger of fall-

"But far more important than the question of the occupation of our citizens is the question of how their famil life is conducted. No matter what the occupation may be, as long as there is real home and as long as to make up that home do their du another, to their neighbors an State, it is of minor cons whether the man's trade is plied country or the city, whether it calls the work of the hands or for the we

"But the nation is in a bad way there is no real home, if the fami is not of the right kind; if the man not a good husband and father, if h is brutal or cowardly or selfish, if the woman has lost her sense of duty, if she is sunk in vapid self-indulgence or has let her nature be twisted so that she prefers a sterile pseudo-intellectuality to that great and beautiful development of character which comes only to those whose lives know the fullness of duty done, of effort made and selfsacrifice undergone.

HOME LIFE ALL-IMPORTANT. "In the last analysis the welfare of the State depends absolutely upon whether or not the average family, the average man and woman and their children, represent the kind of citizenship fit for the foundation of a great nation; and if we fail to appreciate this we fail to appreciate the root morality upon which all healthy civiliza-

ty, was convicted of having falsely "No piled-up wealth, no splendor of ed his term of servitude and his citi- tic development, will permanently avail zenship was restored on petition of any people unless its home life is healthy, unless the average man possesses honesty, courage, common sense, a commutation of sentence from \$75 and decency, unless he works hard and is willing at need to fight hard; and unless the average woman is a good wife, a good mother, able and willing to perform the first and greatest duty of womanhood, able and willing to convicted of having killed John Chap- bear, and to bring up as they should be brought up, healthy children, sound in body, mind and character, and numerous enough so that the race will

increase and not decrease. DIVISION OF LABOR BY SEX.

"Thre are certain old truths which will be true as long as the world endures, and which no amount of progress can alter. One of these is the truth that the primary duty of the husband is to be the home maker, the bread-winner for his wife and children, and that the primary duty of the woman is to be the helpmeet, the housewife and mother. The woman should have ample educational advantages; but save in exceptional cases the man must be, and she need not be, and generally ought not to be trained for a lifelong career as the family bread-winner; and, therefore, after a certain point the training of the two must normally be different because the duties of the two are normally different. This does not mean inequality of function but it does mean that normally there must be dissimilarity of function. On the whole, I think the duty of the woman the more important, the more difficult, and the more honorable of the two: on the whole I respect the woman who does her duty even more than 1 respect the man who does his.

WOMAN'S WORK THE NOBLER. "No ordinary work done by a man is either as hard or responsible as the work of a woman who is bringing up a family of small children; for upon her time and strength demands are made not only every hour of the day but often every hour of the night. She may have to get up night after night to take care of a sick child, and ver must by day continue to do all her household duties as well: and if the family means are scant she must usually enjoy even her rare holidays taking her whole brood of children with her The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. Above all our sympathy and regard are due to the struggling wives among those whom Abraham Lincoln called the plain peo ple, and whom he so loved and trusted for the lives of these women are often led on the lonely heights of quiet, selfsacrificing heroism. "Just as the happiest and most hon-

orable and most useful task that car be set any man is to earn enough for the support of his wife and family, for the bringing up and starting in life of his children so the most important, the most honorable and desirable tol which can be set any woman is to be a good wise mother in a home marked by self respect and mutual forbear ance, by willingness to perform duty watchman at the Carolina Mills, was and by refusal to sink into self-indulgence or avoid that which entails ef Reedy river trestle by Southern rail- are exceptional men and exceptiona fort and self-sacrafice. Of course there way train No. 36, arriving from At- women who can do and ought to de much more than this, who can lead ican Spinning Company's village and and ought to lead great careers of out was on his way home from his work. side usefulness in addition to-not as The road from the Columbia and substitutes for-their home work; but Greenville Junction makes a sharp I am not speaking of exceptions; I am curve between the junction and the speaking of the primary duties, I an southern end of the trestle and it was speaking of the primary citizen, the impossible for the engineer to see tha average men and women who make up the astion.